

which was most frequent in paretic dementia. Lesion two consisted in bluish discoloration of the optic nerve in its outer half and *in toto*, and was frequent in alcoholic cases. Of twenty-eight paretic dementes, fifteen gave positive results. In eight of these, lesion one was found, in atrophy of the optic nerve, in one neuro-retinitis exudat.; in three cases lesion two was found. Pupillary aberrations occurred twenty times. Pupillary reaction was normal in seventeen cases, not taken in one, and abnormal in ten cases—in one of which one side reacted normally, the other did not. Facial paresis was found in fourteen cases. In four cases mydriasis and facial paresis were on the same side; in five cases, on opposite sides. Two cases of mania presented the first lesion, and in two, pupillary indifference. Of twenty-nine cases of monomania, there were four presented lesion one; three, lesion two; one, retinal anaemia; one, retinal hyperæmia; and one, retinitis. Of the one hundred and seventy-one, eighty-four presented anomalies; of these, eighteen presented lesion one; forty-two, lesion two; nine, retinitis; seven, hyperæmia opt. et ret.; six, atrophy of the optic nerve; two, anaemia opt. et ret. It will be obvious that these findings, while of interest, are scarcely *en rapport* with the patients' mental condition, and are accidental complications.

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ORIGIN OF HALLUCINATIONS.—*The Medical Press and Circular* reports the following case: A drunkard labored under an hallucination of hearing. He rose every morning determined to keep sober for the day. Unfortunately, the road to where he worked passed by a certain public-house, and at some distance from this fatal spot he became conscious of two voices crying in his ear; the one, "He will not go in," the other, "He will go in." As he got near the door, the voice of the tempter increased in force till it quite drowned that of the good angel. The matter always ended by his going in and taking a drink, when the hallucinations ceased as if by enchantment. Goethe has shown that it is possible to produce hallucinations at will, by thinking intently on the subject of the hallucinations. In certain persons very active reproductions of memory take an hallucinatory form. These hallucinations would not be accepted by normal individuals as real occurrences. In a man affected by alcohol or by insanity, correctional power would be lost, and the conduct of the individual would be guided by the hallucinations. In the present instance, the struggles of the drunkard with himself were transmuted into auditory perceptions, temporary in character, and of the variety known to alienists as causal hallucinations. Hallucinations of this kind and origin are not infrequent among progressive paretics.

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MORAL IMBECILITY.—Dr. T. Woods (*Lancet*, October 21, 1882) reports the following case: W. is six years and seven months old; his genital organs are as fully developed as in the adult, and his

pubes covered with a thick crop of dark-brown hair, presenting the appearance of a youth of seventeen or eighteen ; hair is also commencing to grow on his upper lip. His height is about four feet nine inches, and he is big and muscular in proportion. His voice, for more than a year, has been gruff and hoarse, as that of puberty, and he has had hair on the pubes since he was three years of age. He was so wild and mischievous that the magistrates placed him in an industrial school. He has now been committed for five years. He took away a tradesman's cart, upset it on the roadside, cut the harness into pieces, and galloped the horse about till he was tired of the fun, and then let it go. His clothes were taken away from him, and he was put to bed, to keep him from further mischief. He, however, managed to find his grandfather's best black trousers, cut off the bottoms, so that they might fit him, and escaped through the window. One day recently he found some pigs straying, and drove them some miles to a butcher, and tried to sell them ; failing to do so, he gave them away to some one he met. It required three policemen to take him to the workhouse (to which he was sent until arrangements could be made for his removal to the industrial school), and when they had carried him there, face downward, as they were compelled to do he smashed a bedstead into atoms, kicked the plaster off the walls, cursed and swore in a most fearful manner, and had to be removed to the police-station for safety. He was not a large baby at birth, but grew rapidly after twelve months. He commenced to cut his permanent teeth between four and five years of age. His father is in a lunatic asylum, a melancholic. This is one of those "queer children of insane parentage" whom Dr. J. P. Gray has never encountered, although Drs. Godding, Nichols, Hughes, and every American and European alienist of repute have.

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PSYCHICAL SYMPTOMS AND EAR-DISEASE.—Fürstner (*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, No. 18, 1883) describes cases in which ento-ic sounds due to anæmia produced a sharp melancholia. The patients' anæmia was cured ; the sounds disappeared, and then their psychosis vanished. In other causes aural disease furnished support for insane ideas. In another class of cases periods of excitement accompanied middle-ear suppuration. In one case a profuse hyoid aural discharge brought a melancholia to an end.

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SIALORRHOEA IN THE INSANE is often a very disagreeable complication. Among the measures prescribed for its relief is atropine. Dr. E. Duiat (*Giornale Internazionale de Science Med.*, July, 1883) has had very good results from the hypodermic use of one to three milligrammes of atropine.

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FAMILY COLONIES FOR THE INSANE have been found of most benefit in the case of incurable cases. Helweg (*Hospitals Tidende*,